

What would happen at sea if the United States and Spain went to war? It is a question that has been presented by almost every inquiring mind wherever patriotism exists in the United States. A greatmany persons have an idea that the Spanish naval force is insignificant. Facts show the actual state of affairs. Here are the official figures, and this is the first time they have been correctly stated;

Armored stops	33
Guns of same, H. G	168
Gons of same, S. B	513
Unarmoted Slaps	33

pounder guns. Her protective deck is six inchesthick and hersides are partially plated with 2-inch steel. She is the newest of the Spanish fleet of any considerable size.

Not only have we a fair match for the Carlos in the New York, but the Brooklyn will keep her hands full. In tonnage she is a little more than the equal of the Carles, per total being 9,500. The Brooklyn is a better ship than the New York, and that is saying a good deal. She carries eight s-inch and twelve 5-inch guns to the New York's six 8-inch and twelve 4inch. While the Brooklyn's armor is a

has been a government monopoly, the profits from which have gone toward the reduction of taxation, and the business of which has been greatly stimulated by legislation. An enormous quantity of to-bacco, amounting in a year to 75,000 tons, is consumed in Germany, and the Germans, it is to be observed, are rather pipe than cigarette smokers, cut tobaccoin Germany being the chief item of demand. Germany raises about 40 percent of the tobacco which its people use and imports the other 60. Germany is the country of pipe smokers, as the United States are, beyond all other countries, the land of cigar smokers. And when the figures of foreign countries are compared with those of the United States, the extent of the American consumption may be judged readily.

There were collected as revenue last year by the Treasury Department taxes on tobacco to the amount of \$30,000,000 -\$12,500,000 on cigars, \$1,600,000 on cigarettes, \$650,000 on snuff, and the balance, \$15,250,000, on smoking and chew-ing tobacco. The American product of tobacco amounts in a year to 250,000 tons, or about one-quarter of the whole to-bacco product of the world. The exports

# No Match for Uncle Sam

Now that Greecoshas sirawn her little blade and threatens to make terrible discord in what is called the "Concert of Europe," many parallels are being frawn between her present attitude of defiance to the world and that wont to be assumed by the stalwart sons of ancient Greece when the dogs of war were unleashed. It stirs the heart of the modern Greek to hear himself referred to as a descendant of men who, with sword and spear, built up one of the mightiest military powers of ancient days. History may repeat itself, says the Greek of today, as he prepares to throw away the scabbard, and the world, niways ad-miring pluck, applauds, and turns to its history for more parallels to suit

the situation. Americans, being far out of earshot of discords in Europe's concert, and possessing judgments unwarped by any constitu-tional reverence for ancient history, can make comparisons and draw parallels that come very much neaver the bull seye than those now being made and drawn in the old world. It may seem cruel to reduce to shavings the stories concerning the mighty armies that conquered worlds in the days of Greece's pride; but it is a fact, nevertheless, that no army was ever marshalled for war during the period preceding the Christian era that could not have been scattered like chaff before a Nebraska cyclone had it been attacked by a force such as the United States, to say nothing of the great European powers could put into the field today, and this on even terms, irrespective of any changes in the mode of warfare.

Much that has been written concern ing the great masses of fighting men that met in old-time battles is greatly exaggerated, although it has been handed down as history. Even if the imagina-tion of the historian is allowed free rem, however, no serious modification is necessary in the comparison between ancient and modern armies. The fact remains that Uncle Sam's aggregation of warriors could whip any accient army that ever drew sword, could the old timers be resurrected and set in battle array, fully equipped with modern weapons.

To tackle the biggest army first, let the tremendous force with which Xerxes set out from Perrin to attempt the conquest of Europe, 480 years before the more. Norwes spent four years in moser bling this great best. His recruiting officers had scoured the country for avail able men, going eastward (hoogh all China, and south and west to the farthest borders of Egypt and Ethiopia.

No fewer than forty-six nations were compelled to give up their best men for the army that Xerxes intended should sweep the whole civilized, world. When at last he was satisfied with the general lock of things, he numbered his vast horde by building a wall around to 000 of them, and asuring the rest in this inclosure, found-so sincient historians state-that Isarmy comprised 1,700,000 fighting men It was constantly augmented on the march, and by the time it reached Theracopylae the number is estimated by the same nuities at 2,500,000

Xerxes doubtless thought that nothing could ever equal it while the world Listed. Counting camp followers, the whole array, according to Herodotus, numbered about 5,000,000 men. Deducting, besides the camp followers, the naked savages armed with sticks and stones and weapons that were about as effective as the bow and arrow would be in medern times, there re-mained anarmy of about 1,200,000 capable warriors, of which the very best, under the command of Mardonius-about 300,000 men-were destined to be routed the fol-lowing year, 479 B. C., at Plataea, by a Greek force of about 110,000, the combiner army of Athens and Sparta and their

allies But allowing-what no modern critic will concede that the estimates of Historian Berodotus are substantially correct, and that the army of Xerxes amounted 5,000,000 fighting men, still Uncle Sam garden. could whip the whole crowd with one hand tied behind him. To this mob of of States, based on data sy the War Department, shows that Am rica today has available for service in the cause of the country, no fewer than 10; 149,598 men. These are not all train d soldiers, any more than were the bordes of Xerxes. It is safe to say, however, that at least half this number know bow to handle a rifle and have at some time

Kaiser's army; others were conscripted in

can be drawn by taking the actual modern fighting force of America on a flying trip back through a few thousand years of time and landing them, say, in the year 333 B. C. There would be no force of trained fighters even in that fighting age that could stand up before our army without the certainty of defeat, for the warriors of America would that was able to conquer nearly the whole of the then civilized world-the invincible army of Alexander the Great. This army of Alexander numbered scarcely 50,000 men. At Issus, B. C. 333, Alexander, at the head of this force, is said to have met and defeated a Persian army of 600,000. In 331 B. C., at the battle of Arbita, he defeated another Persian army of 600,000. In 334 B.C., with a considerably smaller force, he had de-feated 40,000 Persian and Greek mercenaries at Granicus.

These three battles practically brought Persia to Alexander's feet and made him absolute master of the ancient world. His 50,000 men were doubtless trained soldiers, but Uncle Sam's present force of trained men could have made short work even of Alexander. This American force would comprise 145,931 effective men trained to the use of arms. Among them would be the 26,955 enlisted men who make up Uncle Sam's gallant little army, an arm; that stands ready to tackle anything of its own size at any time. To this sturdy nucleus would be added the 118,976 men comprising the National Guard of America. the number of all arms serving under the colors according to a close estimate just made. The army of American fighters trained for war would therefore number 145,931. Before this tremendous array of men the much-landed force of 50,000 of the conquering Alexander dwindles into insignificance, and if conquest can be made the subject of comparison the army of the United States as it exists today-reg ulars and National Guardsmen-could, armed with weapons similar to those in use in Alexander's time, have effectually stopped the latter in his merry little pastime of subjugating the world. After stopping him it could have wiped Alexander and his men off the face of the earth that they had started out to subdue, and could then have preceded to conquer it themselves at their leisure. These were the greatest armies of an

cient days - the one great in numbers only the other in ail-conquering valor and dis

But to turn to other nations, if the 300; R. C. against the Greeks in Sicily were defeated by a force of 50,000 foot and 5,000 horse ieu by Gelou of Syracuse, what chance would they have stood against Unite Sam's 5,300,000 of men? Hanni-Asia choose to the borders of Siberia and bul's original army of 100,000 men, only a small fraction of whom crossinto Italy in 218 H C., would have made a very sorry showing had the modern Amer lean army been waiting to receive him. The force which threatened all-conquering Rome with destruction could have been disperred without calling out the whole of the Na tional Guard.

There were vast bordes that invaded ancient Rome that could hardly be nified with the name of soldiers—the Teutones and Cimbri were nomad bordes, practically savages-enormous in the aggregate, but easily defeated by trains warriors. America's regulars could have whipped any of these vast nomadic tribes ut the assistance of the Nathura Guard, but if necessary they could have been opposed man for nan, in spite of their vast numbers, by the fighting force of the United States today.

Thus, it will be seen, that in drawing parallels between modern events and those of ancient history, it is very necessary to bear in mind that the world has grown since the days when a force one-third the size of Uncle Sam's peace-footing Army pered nearly the whole civilized portion

### Why He Was Excused. Dennis McCarty, a true son of Erin, was

suing his neighbor, William Smith, for dame ages occasioned by the defendant's care essness in allowing his donkey to escape from his stable and trespass upon plaintiff's rabble and warriors, to the number of premises, thus doing much mischier in his

McCarly stepped into the witness box to give evidence in support of his case, and 5,000,000 be could oppose over 10,000,000. When he had finished the lawyer who ap-A careful estimate of the fighting force in peared for the defendant proceeded to cross-

Now you mean to say that all this injury o the property of which you speak was used solely by Smith's donkey Sartinly, sor."

"Oh, indeed; and where did you first se his animal which you declare has been the ource of so much mischief." "I saw him tied up in defendant's

sthable. "Yes, and where did you next see him?" "On my premises, to be sure."



1. Represents total number of possible fig hting men (10,149,598) now in the United States. 2. First-class fighting men (5,-000,000) now in the United States. 3. Represents the famous collection of soldiers and camp followers, 2,500,000 of the former and as many of the latter, raised by Xerxes. 4. Effective fighters in the army of Xerxes, 1,200,000 men. 5. Trained soldiers now in the United States, 145,931 men. 6. Alexander's world-conquering army of 50,000 men.

blevele tires is to insert a tube in the puncture, through which a flat rubber patch is forced to the opposite wall of the tire, where it is held until covered with cement forced through the tube, when the side of the tire containing the puncture is pressed on the patch and the tube withdrawn.-Chicago News.

A handy device for drawing curves and circles consists of a tape measure with pencil polder attached, wound on a drum, which is mounted on a pin running through its center and pointed at one end.

A recently patented post-hole auger has four blades extending downward from a handle and bent in at the bottom, one of the blades being binged at the top to swing outward and enlarge the hole

France, Italy or Austria, or served the Czar and smelt powder in the Russo-Turkish war; while still others wear medals won in one or another of Britain's ceaseless scrim-So that if it came to reckoning camp followers and fighters together, Uncle Sam could annihilate Xerxes and his resurrected-warriors by opposing 10,000,000 to 5,000,000; while separating rabble from soldlers on both sides, the proportion in favor of the Americans would be about 4 to 1 in the shape of 5,000,000 fighters to the 1,200,000 moderately effective men under the Persian monarch-a crushing disparity that would cause Xerxes to regret having summoned his army from the quietness and seclusion of the grave.

So much for the finest army of ancient But a most interesting comparison The lawyer now saw his chance, and in his est manner pressed the question "How did you know it was the same don

"How did I know?" was the derisive ex clamation. "If I saw yez tied up in a sthable, don't yez suppose I'd know ye when yez got loose? The plaintiff was excused from further evidence. - Spare Moments.

Art for Art's Sake. "Did you hear about the new literary

movement in New York?" "The syndicate managers are going ! start an exchange like the board of trade.

-Detroit News.

# The Greece of Today a Creation of the Phantoms of the Past

The Greek nation of today is a fact | ment as least as readily as an Hagilah created by a tradition-an aggressive fact, because it is the product of a splen-

did tradition. It is said that when the Persian host sent by Xerxes to sack the shrine at Delphi mounted to the attack, gigantic spectres of ancient heroes rose in the ranks of the little band of defenders, and the dead fought beside the living to repel the foes of their country. These phantom warriors still fight for Greece in all her battles, and it is no exaggeration to say that this army of ghosts is more effective for her protection than all the costly armament that she has impoverished herself to maintain. It is simple truth that here the shades of the past have called

Not that Greece herself is a ghostshe is entensely alive. But she affords a unique example of a nation lifted from its grave by the magic of a sentiment, after a seeming death-slumber of many centuries. It has often appeared that of all reasons sentimental reasons are the strongest, but history can scarcely show another instance such as this. No where else, indeed, have such conditions existed. The case of Italy probably comesnearest; yet Italy, however depressed, could never be called dead, and Rome through all her viciositudes, has never wholly lost her greatness or ceased to be

But Athens had practically become a bar-

can read Wycliffe's translation and, again, oh! what a difference!

It is true that the Greek lancings has suffered much loss from the long cegradation of its users; but in like man for English, as everybody knows, became so impov erished after the Norman conspirst that it was scarcely more than a plo ignioan's dialect. This defect was nitimately supplied by the liberal importation of foreign terms. The Greeks have set about the task in a different way; they are bending all their energies to a restoration-as complete as existing conditions permit, of their ancient language.

In fact, one of the most extraor-linary experiments ever atte uptatis now going on Greece-nothing less than the resurred tion of the dead in the matter of language. Can it succeed? So far us the writer is aware every such undertaking in the past has met with follure. Language, it was found, could no more be made to order than a tree could be constructed by cliemical processes in a inboratory. But it is unsafe to predict. This age is like no other that the world has seen. New agencies are at work. The miracles of the past are the common places of the present. Fact chases close on the beels of fiction, and even outstrips it. Jaded with novelties, we are forgetting how

The new agency now at work in the Greek experiment is popular education. Such an engine has never been available for such



Shades of Past Heroes Will Make Them Fight.

ren site. In the earlier decades of the present century there remained only toins and a wretched hamlet of barely 300 huts. For something like a thousand years Greece had been a little more than a memory, her ter ritory almost unvisited, her national idea tity extinguished-though her history and literature were engerty studied in all the universities of Europe.

To this widespread reverence for a

past which her own people had in part for-gotten—for they were under the blight of ignorance and oppression-she chiefly owes | GOLDEN RULE FOR FREEDMEN to a place amor tions. In 1821 she revolted against Turkish tyranny. Atrocities like these recently per perrated in Armenia followed, and in 1825 Ibrahim Pasha overran Pelopennesus with an army of Emptian slaves driven to battle under the lash. In the ordinary course of events, despite some guilant fighting, the rebellion would soon have been stamped out in blood and panished by a yet more cruel bondage. But the sympathies of all Eu-rope had been aroused; the name of Hellas s potent throughout the civilized world Dead poets and buried orators were pleading for her, and the living took up the strain; Byron not only lifted up his voice, but laid down his life. Finally sentiment triumphed over policy. The same slow-moving "pawers' in whose teeth she bas so fately cast her defiance, at last brought their cannon to bear in her defense and interposed to secure her independence. Never had the shades of her heroes won a more signal

Their influence has been dominant in Greek affairs ever since. That alone has made Athens the capital of the new Helias; apart from sentiment it is not the natural metropolis of the country. But the ruins which crown the Aeropolis have raised m a tenutiful city which will ever be the Mecca of students and the "Eye

Some have disputed the claim of this people to their heritage, and deny that they are true descendants of the Greeks of old. Of course their blood is not purethe blood of no nation remains unadulte-rated through the varied fortunes of a period of two thousand years, but I believe that the people of Greece today are quite as truly Greek as the English; for example, are Anglo-Saxon. Yet who would dare ontrovert the claim of the great "Anglo Saxon race" to their boasted title? It Is their birthright, and is not vitiated by the fact that their blood has been largely mingled with that of the Dane, the Norman the Frenchman, and the Celt. Neither does a considerable admixture of Albanian, Slainn, and Wallachian stock void the birth right of the modern Greek; and if his pretension were as false as it is just, it would still be well to countenance and encourage it. When we consider that the fervent patriotism and national pride to which it has given rise have enabled a down-trodden race of serfs to become a spirited, progressive, self-respecting peo ple, it certainly seems worthy of all commendation. These classic ghosts have done

a noble work. Perhaps the most remarkable fact about the Greece of today is the survival of its ancient language. Not that it is unchanged-but the wonder is that there i so little change; and with greater familiarity the marvel grows. New words, of course, have entered, and the grammar has suffered such modifications as are seen in all modern tongues; but when once by our arbitrary and artificial method of pronunciation, you perceive that there is quite as much Attic in the speech of Athens as Saxon in the speech of London. The modern Athenian can read the fliad with much less study than the Londoner can read the Beowulf, that socalled "Anglo-Saxon epic"-and the tu-pited comparison is calculated to make

admirable enterprise, has filled the land with schools-free schools, much like our own-and in them the youth of Greece are taught, as far as it is found practicable, the rejuverated language. By and by the daily press-another new and omplished. Whatever may be the outcome the experiment will be watched with the greatest interest. DAVIS TURNER.

Talking about bank failures, it is a sad fact that the Afro-American has never recovered the confidence he lost in the failure of the old Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. A good stery is told of an old Virginian who deposited his money in the Washington bank. When the storm came the white president resigned, and the directors selected Mr. Frederick Boughass. crossed the Long Bridge and conticusly vanua avenue, opposite the Treasury building. He planked down his pass took and said to the teller, the day before the bank

"I wants dem depoisets?"

"All of 'em?" asked the beller.
"All on 'em," responded the depositor. Yahs, sum all on 'em; \$592.34." The teller undertook to reason with the

depositor, advising him to leave his deposits. where they were, assuring him that they were as safe as deposits possibly could be. "GU me de depolacia," insisted the de-

The extent of his bulance was passed over to him. He carefully counted over the hig roll of bills. When he was satisfied that it was all right, he had it away in a bag. and turned to the teller and said

Douglass de presentent de dis bank. Am

"It is," responded the feller, rutbing

his hands with satisfaction. "He is to best and strongest man your people have."

"But's so," said the depositor, scratche for his head. "Wite man, I wants to tell you something. I done find out wen er white man turn loose de preserd er bunk, er uny udder good t'ing, an' put er black man in he place, dere's bound ter be er bele in de blankel, sah. Yer can't foot me, sah. Bere's er hole in dis bank somew'ere, sure, sah, an' dat's de ruson I takes my depoisets, an' dut's de rason I gwine ter keep 'eun,"

With this deliverance, which may be always noted upon as sublimated wisdom, the child of Ham faded out of the bank and canished over the Long Bridge into Virginia.-New York Sun.

Not Flattered by the Likeness. Mrs. McKinley now and then makes a mt remark, as she did the other day when a lady of the diplomatic circle alluded to the esemblance between President McKinley and Napoleon.

"I suppose he does look like Napoleon," said Mrs. McKinley, "but I am sure he is a very much betterman." - Chicago Record.

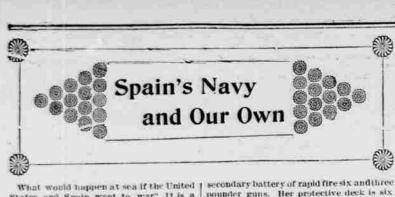
But He Was Willing.

Young man," said the statesman, "I do dine to be interviewed."

The hopeful reporter looked sad. "I always interview myself," the statesman explained. "It is a great plan for missing mistakes. Just six down, and I will have your copy tendy in about twenty minutes."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Eternal Vigilance.

"I think I'll take a course in Deisarte or something else that will make it impossible for me to be caught in an ungraceful pose, she said, thoughtfully, "You'see, Haroid intends to buy a camera this summer, and you know how it is with amateur photograone bow his head in shame; while the Athenian can read the Greek New Testa- | phers."-Chicago Evening Post



UNITED STATES.

Warships of Spain and the United States Contrasted, (The Spanish Fleet is the Dark One.

Buns of same, H. G ..... Buns of same, H. G. Some of some ... transports, togs, etc ..... Forpedo boats, No. 2... Total number of guns on board

vessels of United States Navy.... 1.640 Of these gons, those from 40 to 80 tons rober 64: 20 to 40 tons, 188; 4 to 20 tons,

317; moder 4 tons, 1,080. SPAIN. Armored: strips Guns of same S. B. Guns of same It. G .. Armored gunboats ..... Conresered gunbeats ... Gons of some S. B. ...... Guns of same H.G. Training, receiving and store ships tugs: etc

Torpedo boats No. 1... Torpedo boats No. 2... Total number guns on board yessels Span-Of these guns ten are from 40 to 80 m 20 to 40, 286 from 4 to

20, and 554 under 4 tons. The letters H. G. which appear in the foregoing tables signify beavy guns, or prinary tatteries. The letters S. B. or light guns. Torpedo boats No. 1 include torpedo boats and torpedo catchers over 100 feet in length. Torpedo boats 2 include torpedo boats under 100 feet

in length. at formisble ship in the Spanish navy is the Pelayo, of 10,000 tons bu den, which was constructed by French shipbuilders about ten years ago. Sie represents, despite the fact of her age. the most formidable advancement along the line of naval warfare accomplished dur rebellion. Her ram is of the most powerful variety, and her buttery consists of two 12 5-16-inch rapid-fire guns, which pratically constitute her broadside. Then there is the secondary battery, consisting of a dozen smaller guns and six torpedo

It will thus be seen that there is no vessel in the United States Navy more powerful than the Pelayo. Now how about her ber armor? She is provided with a steel waterline belt of a maximum thickness of eighteen inches, and this makes her as impregnable as modern skill can make a warhsip, so far as resistance to projectile which are fired at her are concerned. Not only is she thus armored and armed, but her condition is thoroughly up-to-date, as only two months ago she was repaired generally and retubed at the Ferrel navy pard. She has a speed of about 16 knots an hour, and in this respect alone is dightly inferior to the biggest craft in our swn Navy.

The battleship Iowa, which has her trin rip next month, will be the one vessel in the United States Navy which will come agar to equaling the Pelayo. The only vessels that now fly our flag which can be ponsidered fit autagonists for Spain's banaer warship are the buttleships Indiana and Massachusetts, the armament of each of which consists of four 13-inch, eight ch and four 6-inch guns. These ships are of 11,000 tons displacement as comeith the Pelavo's 10,000, but in reality the Pelayo is slightly heavier in oint of service than either of our own esttleships. Both the Oregon and Indiana have the thickest of side armor, but it is only in a partial belt, which protects the ritals of the ship. It is of a maximum thickness of eighteen inches, and is composed of Harveyized nickel steel. The bore of the gams of these battleships is about 13 inches in diameter. The gams are mounted within 17-inch steel turrets and 5 inches

We are very proud of the cruiser New Fork. She has her prototype in the Span ish navy in the armored cruiser Emperated Carlos V. Wille very strongly resembling the New York, she is perhaps a trifle larger, her tonnage being 9,100 to the New York's 8,500. She carries two 11inch guns in harbettes ten inches thick: eight 5 1-2-inch rapid fire guns, and four 4-Inch firers, together with a powerful the sale of tobacco in any form in France

192 trifle interior to the New York's, it is

nfinitely paste modern However, the United States naval officers, comparing the fighting strength of the Carlos, the Breeklyn, and the New York, take into consideration what seems to most people only superstition-the Brook lyn's bad luck. This latter vessel is forever meeting with some accident, and the officers say tout if she ever did get into a real fight, she would be sure to become

disabled at a critical moment. There is in the Spanish mavy also one of the finest types of the modern armored cruiser. It is the Infanta Maria Theresa. She represents a fleet of eight cruisers of her won sort which fly the Spanish flag. Her armament consists of two 9 and 45-100 guns in barbettes and ten 55-10 inch rapid firers. For protection she has a belt at the water line twelve inches thick along the central body of the Twelve inches is the thickness of the

burbette armor The nearest approach that we have to this class of war vessel is found in the Maine or the Texas, whose tonnage is 7,000 and 6,500, respectively. The Maine has four 10-inch gans in turne's ten meter thick, and the latter has two Spain. The only prototypes of these ves-

els are found in the English navy. There is one point of advantage ave over Spain, and that is in our rains is possessed of a ram, we have in the Katahdin a vessel which is built for nothing else, but sinking her prow into an unlucky foe. The Katabdin is not a very big vessel as warships go, for her tomage is only 2,200, but she could knock the spots off the best warship that was ever constructed, armored or unarmored if

Then there are our five double-turreted manters, of which the most powerful is the unlucky Puritan, of 6,000 tons. Just how efficient a boat the Puritan is can hardly be said at present, for it was only a few days ago that she came lagging into port, the end of her nawser stretching way from the stern of the cruiser Co lumbia. When the Puritan went down to Charleston to run the blockade she was wellingh swamped in the great storm, and this fact, together with her latest accihesitant about fixing the extent of her

Besides the Puritan, there is the Terror the Amphitrite, the Monadnock and the Miantonomah. They are about half the Puritan's size. Their armor is 11 inches thick, and their gons are 10-inch pieces. Of course, the monitor is pre-eminently a coust defender. In smooth water and for harbor work this craft is unsurpassed. The monitor is a very different vessel than when Mr. Erics on's invention had its famous duel with the Merrimac. In fighting strength and in defensive power it is several hundred

### per cent better. A MILLION TONS OF TOBACCO

Spain is not a wealthy country, and her 4 per cent bonds, guaranteed by the government and protected by the security o public property and the revenues from customs and local taxes, are selling at 59 cents on the dollar. But the people of Spain last year (and not the male inhabl tants of the Spanish peninsula exclusively) smoked \$31,000,000 worth of tobacco, an average of \$1.80 for each inhabitant. The total consumption of tobacco in Spain in a venr for eigarettes (which are very popular) cigars, and shuff is 20,000 tons, the same quantity that is consumed in Italy, a country with nearly twice the populati of Spain. The Spaniards are greater smokers than the Italians, as these figure show, and they use, too, it may be added, a much better quality of tobacco, or more properly speaking, they use more of the quality. One-third of the tobacco used in Italy is raised, so to speak, on the emises, and its excellence is not such

that there is a large foreign demand for it The consumption of tobacco in the United Kingdom amountsin a year tonboat 25,000 tons and in France to 40,000 tons, a disparity which is much greater than the difference in population, and has been steadily growing of late years. At the beginning of the present century more tobacco was used per capita in England than in France, but gradually and steadily the French per capita cor sumption has increased, owing, some think, to the fact that for more than eighty years tons, of which Holland, Belgium, England, and Germany are the chief consumers. The imports of in bacco into the United States emelly from Cuba and from the Dutch possessions, amounted to 15,000 tons a year. Since the beginning of the Cuban war the amount of tobacco imported has decreased Holland uses in proportion to its population in the world, the average consumption be ing 100 ounces a year for each inhabitant Belginto averages 80, Turkey 70, and the United States about 50. Although the cabit is no longer so generally diffused as it once was, the United States hold the unenviable position of being first among the nations in the amount of chewing to bacco used. New York Sun.

# SOME LATE NEW THINGS.

A new school chair can be raised at any height or set at any angle by means of clamp and thumb-screw in the base,

Bellows are used as a burglar alarm, the opening of the door closing the bellows and forcing air through a pipe to a

To prevent the foot from catching in the Both have six 6-inch guns in their main stirrup when a person is thrown from a batteries. These are the second-class horse a cord is looped around the body and battleships, but, to tell the troth, they are attached to a latch which holds the stirrip cord is pulled, thus separating the strap

from the saddle To prevent the spilling of liquids when pouring out of a full jug a neat little device consists of a detachable tube to ge inside of the neck of the bottle, one end extending into a receptacle to siphon the liquid out of the jug, the tube being fas-

tened to the shoulder on the neck of the jug by a rubber ring. A new method of patching single-tube

learned how to respond to military orders.

Some were taught the goose step in the